# Amusements Co-Night,

CASINO—S—"Falka"
EDEN MUSEE—WAYWORK.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—"May Blossom."
METROPOLITAN PARK—Baseball.
METROPOLITAN PARK—Baseball.
POLO GROUNDS—Buffalo Bill.
POLO GROUNDS—Buffalo Bill.
POLO GROUNDS—Buffalo Bill.
VALLACK'S THEATRE—S—"Madam Piper."
14TW STREET THEATRE—S—"Penny Anto."

#### Tudes to Abvertigements.

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#### Business Notices.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—Each \$5 doubled within 30 days: loss impossible. Hinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City and Creedmoor Rife Range-several bousand building lots surrounding depot. \$175 each : monthly payments. \$5. Circulars of R. Wilsox, Attorney, 335 Broad-

ECLIPSE EXTRA DRY, FINEST NATURAL CHAM-Hocks, Ports, Sherries, Burgundies, Frankrick WM, Luttgex, Agent, 51 Warren-st.

HUSBAND'S CALCURED MAGSESIA.
FOUR PIRST PREMIUM MEDAIS, Awarded,
More agreeable to the taste, and smaller dose
than other Magnesia.
For sale in Registered Stamp Bottles, at Druggists'
and Country Stores, and by
T. J. HUSBAND, Jr., Philadelphia.

SEALSKIN and all leading fashionable Fur garments for sale at summer prices. Sales going on now, B. pairing neatly done, C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 103 Princet. Garments purchased, kept on storage free if desired.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the fellowing branch offices in New-York City
Main Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9a m, to 9 p. m.
No. 308 West Twenty-third.st., 16 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 Third.ave., near Forty-seventh-st., 10a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 206 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fitth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 92 East Four-teenth-st., 16 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 92 East Four-teenth-st., 16 a. m. to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-William O'Brien addressed an Irish meeting in Glasgow yesterday. ==== The Princess Elizabeth of Hesse and the Grand Duke Sergins of Russia were married. - The Orangemen in Belfast adopted resolutions threatening Earl Speucer. = The Spanish budget was announced. Three thousand worsted workers in Bradford have gone on strike. \_\_\_\_ Mr. Moody preached at Temple Gardens, London.

DOMESTIC .- The Rev. Phillips Brooks preached the baccalaureate sermon at Harvard. —— President McCosh preached to the Senior Class at Princeton, = A former clerk of the Calumet and Recla Mining Company was arrested in Dakota for the embezzlement of \$46,800. \_\_\_\_ The portrait of Judge Erskine was prescuted to the United States District Court in Atlanta. === The Governor left many bills unsigned. - Two Fair Haven boys drowned. === Another Democratic attack on Bayard.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The Governor's refusal to sign the Tenure of Office act and the Park bill was criticised yesterday. - The Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, completed the twentieth Presbyterian Church.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 51°; aver-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Daily Tribune mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. The Daily Tribune will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The insurance companies have been gathering some interesting statistics in regard to fire losses. These statistics show that about five per cent of the annual number of fires and three per cent of the yearly fire losses are to be attributed to spontaneous combustion. Carelessness is to blame for the greater per cent of the fires. If people whose carelessness causes fires were properly punished the losses would not be so great. With the present insurance methods a fire caused by "carelesspess" more often than otherwise results in benefit to the person responsible. That will always be the case as long as the companies insure property for more than its value.

There appears to be considerable room for doubt as to who will control the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga. Cleveland and Flower are the leading candidates; but General Slocum and others have many friends among the delegates. Mr. Flower evidently has a majority of the delegates outside of New-York and Brooklyn. But the Governor has shrewd and unscrupulous men at work in his behalf, and is not above using his high office to further his prospects, as shown by his action on the bills left in his hands by the Legisla-He may overcome Mr. Flower's lead. But a delegation secured by such means will not be likely to do him much good at Chicago. If Tammany adheres to its determination to accept nothing less than equal representation in the convention with the County Democracy, Mr. Cleveland's prospects of success will be even less promising than at present.

If Governor Cleveland ever had any claims on the good will of the people of this city, he has forever forfeited them by his action on the bills left in his hands by the Legislature. His veto of the Tenure of Office act is one of the most discreditable things in the history of the Executive office. That measure was intended to prevent the present Mayor and Board of Alrmen from filling in the expiring hours of their terms vacancies in the offices of Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works. It gave to the next Mayor the power to appoint two officials who are to serve during his term, and who are to be his most important assistants. But Hubert O. Thompson, who has been condemned by the Grand Jury, by a legislative committee and by almost every newspaper and taxpayer in the city, had no hope of reappointment as Commissioner of Public Works, if the Tenure of Office bill became law. He sent lobbyists to Albany to defeat it, but they failed to influence the Legislature. As the price of his support of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate for ent, Thompson demanded the veto of this bill. The fact that the Governor acceded to the demand shows what a weak tool he

would be in the Executive Chamber at Washington.

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS. It would be an amusing turn of the political kaleidoscope that would make Grover Cleveland the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is not many months since that able exponent of Democracy, The Sun, was apologizing, under the caption of " honest but ignorant," for "the defects and crudities" of Governor Cleveland's inaugural message. The same journal suggested that before the Democrats nominated another candidate for Governor, he first be made to undergo " a pass examination in the political history of the State and the rud ments of political economy." When at the beg aning of Mr. Cleveland's administration it was asserted, on apparently good authority, that Daniel Manning and Hubert O. Thompson were grooming the Governor for the Presidency, The Sun replied that the Democratic candidate would not owe his nomination "to the ignorance of the people respecting him." But, after all, it is not impossible that under the leadership of Barnum, Manning and Thompson The Sun may be obliged to support Grover Cleveland. It will be an interesting task for it to demonstrate how a few months' apprenticeship at Albany will furnish " an honest but ignorant man" with the requisite ability to fill the chair

of the Nation's Chief Magistrate. No one can point to any reforms inaugurated by Grover Cleveland. His messages, as stated by Democratic newspapers, have been "crude and ill-considered." They do not suggest even a knowledge of National affairs, and show nothing original in regard to State questions. All the partisan measures rushed through the scandalous Democratic Legislature of 1883 were approved by the Governor. He nominated for the responsible office of Commissioner of Emigration a well-known political tool of Boss McLaughlin, and tried to force on the merchants of this city a lot of bankrupt Democratic politicians as harbor masters and port wardens. He approved such partisan measures as that to put money in the Sheriff's pocket by transferring, at great expense to the city, prisoners from the Tombs to Ludlow Street Jail-a measure denounced by the Roosevelt Committee. And although the Sheriff and other Democratic county officers were shown months ago to have illegally withheld large sums of the public money, the Governor has taken no steps to recover it or to remove them, though it is by statute made his special business to do so. In his selections for office he has shown careful regard for his party. Under his appointment not even a laborer was allowed to work on the Capitol building unless he got a ticket from a Democratic local boss of Albany-a miserable tool of " Dan " Manning. But the Governor has done fairly wellthat is in a partisan sense only. He has won

public regard by following in the footsteps of Governor Cornell in making a liberal use of his veto power; and he has gained credit for approving some of the splendid reform measures passed by the last Republican Legisla ture. But for originating and pushing forward those measures Governor Cleveland is entitled to no credit. He showed more sense than his party which fought all those reforms in the Legislat ure; but he is entitled to no credit for their passage; and his failure to act on the testimony developed by the Legislative committees is positively discreditable to him, while his veto of the Tenure of Office bill is a direct insult to every honest man in New-York. The truth is that Governor Cleveland's availability as a Democratic candidate rests wholly on the fact that he has little knowledge of National questions, and no record concerning them, and that he was elected Governor by a large majority. A fortnight before his nomination he was almost unknown outside of Erie County. He was elected upon an issue regarding which he was not a leader. No Republican believed that he was an abler or better man than Secretary year of his ministry. — Cuban revolutionists was an abler or better man than Secretary held a meeting. — Sail and oar were well Folger; but many believed the latter was nominated by unfair means. Notwithstanding an increase of 25,000 in the voting population, Mr. Cieveland polled only 807 more votes than Hancock, and 20,226 less than Garfield. The 140,000 Republicans who stayed away from the polls that year will come out and vote this year. The 65,000 who voted for Cleveland, aided last year in securing a Republican Legislature, and in electing the head of the ticket by 18,000 majority. Where Folger was the weakest-in being thought not fairly nominated-Blaine is the strongest. He has exceptional sources of strength and there is hardly a doubt that he would carry New-York State, in a contest on National issues with Grover Cleveland. If the Democrats can afford to pass by their natural leaders, such men as Carlisle, Mc-Donald and Bayard, to take up Cleveland, no friend of James G. Blaine will regret the choice.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TARIFF. The New-York Times and two or three other newspapers that have turned their backs upon the Republican party, and are now flying the banner of Democracy and Free Trade, are insisting that their party shall nominate Cleveland for the Presidency. It is interesting to inquire, therefore, what sort of a record Cleveland has on the tariff. Is he an out-andout free trader, a tariff-reformer, a horizontalreductionist or what?

A golden opportunity was afforded him to answer this question last fall, and it is not too much to affirm that he simply "flunked." He was then, as he is now, the official head of the Democratic party of this State. He was then, as he is now, the special pet of the Manning machine. And nevertheless he-the acknowledged leader of New-York Democracy-suffered the State Convention to enunciate a platform from which any reference of any sort to the tariff was carefully excluded! Of course no one will have the hardihood to pretend that the Convention "forgot" to place a tariff plank in the platform. The accepted explanation of the amazing omission is that the Committee on Resolutions, finding that there was a disagreement among the delegates in regard to the tariff, decided that dead silence was the better part of valor. And Cleveland, instead of using his ommanding influence with the Manning machine to prevent the Convention from exhibiting such abject cowardice, simply acquiesced. That is Cleveland's record on the tariff up to date. It speaks for itself. Every appreciative 'tariff-reformer," who insists that platforms

cannot but gaze upon it with admiring eyes. INJUN LOST OR WIGWAM LOST ! "The nomination of Mr. Blaine," says Har per's Weekly, "although it is doubtless agreeable to the majority of the party, as shown at "Chicago, because a large part of the apparent opposition, as in Indiana and Illinois, and even "in the Ohio delegation, was friendly to his nomination, ought to alarm honest Republicans, as showing how dangerously far the Republican standard has fallen."

shall be frank and direct on all vital issues,

This sort of reasoning vividly recalls the story of the red man who was found wandering in a dazed condition in the depths of the forest. The party that discovered him inquired if he was not lost. "No," replied the haughty child of nature, drawing himself up to his full height, "Injun not lost-Injun here-wigwam lost."

The fact that Mr. Blaine was concededly not

only the choice of the majority of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, but of the Republican constituencies standing behind the delegates, certainly is well calculated to "alarm honest Republicans" who are now arrayed against the party. It ought to do more than alarm them. It ought to convince them that they are occupying untenable ground. They argue that it is the Republican masses that are lost. But the great majority is not lost any more than the wigwam was. Everybody knows more than anybody. Minorities have rights, but the right to assume that they have higher regard for the "standard" than the majority, is not one of them.

The Republican wigwam stands where it always has stood, hard by the tree of liberty. The sooner the lost bolters "get out of the wilderness," the better for themselves-and

THE TATTOOED MAN OF 1796:

The brightest name in American history is that of President Washington. During the last year of his Presidency he was "the tattooed man" of that generation. Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, says: "With equal virulence, the military and the political character of the President was attacked, and "he was avowed to be totally destitute of merit either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his public conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subject of detraction. . . His impeachment was publicly suggested, and that he had drawn from the Treasury for his private use more than the salary annexed to his office was unblushingly "asserted." Against him, as against General Garfield, forgery was employed. His last official letter as President, addressed to the Secretary of State, puts on record Washington's solemn declaration that the letters herein described are a base forgery, and that I never saw or heard of them till they appeared in "print." In the first draft of Washington's Earewell Address, with burning indignation he wrote that "some of the gazettes of the United States," by misrepresentation and falsehood, had sought " to wound his reputation and feelings, and to weaken if not entirely destroy the confidence" of his countrymen. The President added a touching appeal to respect the gray hairs of a man who has passed the prime of his life in the service of the country," that he might "be suffered to pass quietly to his grave." Even in those days, it seems, gazettes like The Evening Post and The New-York Times were not unknown.

History has been compelled to tattoo the slanderers, though some were men of high station. But to this day, whenever a man's ability and worth lift him above those who have little of either, they resort to slander to drag him down. To this day they profess to be too pure to tolerate him, and to this day there are found some whom this hypocrisy deceives.

There is no way to stop this infamous slander of public men, but to treat it as men treat a snake. Let sure and pitiless punishment follow every charge against honored public servants nade without adequate proof. Let each slanderer be so tattooed that he shall be forever shut out from any place of trust. Let any journal guilty of circulating such slander be ast out of every decent house. Let the party that resorts to slander meet sure and overwhelming defeat. Then there would soon be less of the dastardly crime that embittered the life of Washington and of most of the more dis inguished among his successors. The people have begun to apply this remedy. Slanders against President Garfield made his election are, but should have made his majority million of votes. Slanders against Mr. Blaine insured his nomination. But they need to be rebuked by an election so decisive that assassins of character shall beware for all time to come. It is still the worst fault of our people that they are too prone to give ear to calumny. But they egin to feel how it blackens their Nationa character and poisons their public life. When they realize it fully, they will be swift and stern in punishing this most pernicious and cowardly kind of murder.

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

All the important elements of the financial situation improved last week decidedly. An increase of \$5,092,100 in the cash reserve held, and a contraction of \$6,725,300 in loans and \$2,211,600 in deposits, placed the banks in strong position, with a surplus reserve of \$6,986,500. The contraction in loans doubtless reflects a considerable shrinkage in speculation, but in products rather than in securities, apparently, for the stock market showed marked improvement during the latter half of the week, Many loans on oil were closed, and crude certificates, after selling below 70, recovered to 727s and closed at 723s, under buying which seemed to come from strong parties. A great speculation in wheat, also, made further progress toward liquidation. There was also a shrinkage of speculation in cotton, and failures at New Orleans caused a weak tone without panie Money was in abundant supply at two per cent, and the general tone of markets was more healthy.

This could hardly have been said of the stock market early in the week, for violent attacks by the wreckers, and the circulation of many un favorable reports, checked for a time the tend ency to advance, and caused quite low price again. Later in the week, however, it was dis covered that some people had taken the stocks offered for sale, and that it was easier to sell than to buy back. A recovery followed, in Lackawanna from 961s to 1021s; in Jersey Central from 5412 to 5834; in Western Union from 5818 to 6218; in Missouri Paeific from 851s to 9212; in Lake Shore from 8158 to 8514, and in New-York Central from 10212 to 107. The panic of the people who had sold property they did not own, though the most conspicuous, was not the most important feature of the advance, which was largely due to a change of the situation or to a removal of misapprehensions as to many securities. Chief among these influences, of course, was the decision to advance rates on the trunk lines. Mr. Vanderbilt's return also

made a difference. Wheat at 99 cents for June has a doleful sound to the people who have been doing the country incalculable harm by proclaiming, for a year or two past, that the whole world was at the point of starvation and that "there could not possibly be enough wheat to go round." Although our exports in May were about 1,800,000 bushels larger than in the corresponding month of last year, it is still demonstrable that the country must carry over \$80,000,000 worth of old wheat. With a new crop close at hand, and now pretty much beyond harm's reach, and with every reason to believe that it will be a very large one and of first-rate quality, we may well wonder that live Americans, who usually pride themselves upon their shrewdness, should have been caught with so vast a quantity of unsalable stuff. Yet the stupid effort to hoist prices by mechanical means was not definitely abandoned by some of the strongest

dealers until recently. The country is going to have plenty of wheat for poor people this year, and if its banks lend as loosely to speculators as some have done they will have only themselves to blame for their losses. Business prospects in other directions are con-

sidered excellent, notwithstanding present dulness. Low as prices are, farmers show that they do not consider them wholly unremunerative, because they continue to increase production, and new farms are opened and new acres planted with grain each year. With every prospect at present of very large crops of all the great staples, and reason to hope that speculation may not interrupt the distribution this year as it has done for the past two years, manufacturers have some ground for the belief that the domestic demand for their products will be larger than ever. The transporting interest has only its own mismanagement to thank if it does not prosper when products in unprecedented quantities are being freely exchanged, and it is for owners themselves to say how long they will uphold a management that does not promote harmony. Congress is now considered practically out of the way, Mr. Morrison having served notice that no more general legislation will be undertaken. If so, an important cause of uncertainty and apprehension is removed. A Presidential campaign always interrupts business to some extent, particularly if the result is considered doubtful. But we have rarely had a more prosperous year than 1880, and the country would be glad to be assured of as prosperous a season in 1884. At present, there is no reason visible why such an anticipation may not be realized.

A DEFEAT FOR LIBERALISM. Liberalism has met with a crushing defeat in Belgium. The elections have been carried by the Clericals, and the Ministry which has been in office since 1878 will be forced to resign. In the Chamber of Deputies the Liberals have lost twenty-six seats, and in Brussels, where they have had a majority for twenty or thirty years, they have suffered a signal defeat. There have been divisions in the Government ranks, and high taxes have created discontent; but these are only subordinate causes. The chief question at issue in this contest has been the secularization of education, and the reactionary party have triumphed. They have charged the Government with uprooting religion and have appealed successfully to the prejudices of the opulation-Walloons and Flemings alik .

The Liberals under the leadership of M. Frère-Orban have sought to bring the educational system into accord with the Constitution. There is no State Church in Belgium; ecclesiastical appointments are exempt from Government control; and religious liberty is guaranteed by the fundamental law. These principles, if logically carried out, would render educational institutions not only tolerant, but undenominational. As long ago as 1850 the lycées, or intermediate schools, were reorganized on the basis of secular or lay instruction. In the primary schools the influence of the clergy remained supreme. They not only taught the catechism, but directed the course of instruction and selected the books. The Liberals revised in 1879 the Education laws, resorting to the same compromise which had been effected in the intermediate schools. They did not prohibit religious instruction, but they restricted it to certain hours and required the clergy to confine themselves to the catechism. The clergy were no longer allowed to choose the books and to control the courses of instruction. The primary, like the intermediate schools, were released from ecclesiastical dom-

ination. The popular uprising against the secularization of education has resulted disastrously for the Government. Whether the reactionary movement will involve the repeal of the law of 1879 is uncertain. Clerical Ministries have never modified the law of 1850 by which the lycées were reorganized. There may be no new though the probabilities point in the other direction. The result of the elections will in any evert cause intense satisfaction in the Vatican.

MILK AND WATER.

Some years ago Punch had a picture of a householder going to the door with a pitcher in each hand to receive his milk. The milkman asks what the second pitcher is for, whereupon he meekly re quests that the milk be put in one and the water in the other, so that he can mix them to suit himself. It appears from a recent report that some milk dealers have candidly confessed at Albany that they undertake the mixing themselves, but they appear to think that so long as they adulterate their milk with water alone nobody has any just ground for complaint. In defence they say that their customers insist on having milk cheap, and so they meet the demand for low prices by selling water at the same price as milk. Unfortunately, the adulteration of milk, even with water alone, is not a laughing matter. The water may and probably does make all the difference between nutrition and unntrition so far as the scores of thousands of children are concerned, whose chief food this is, If bakers were habitually to adulterate their flour with gypsum or some other non-alimentary substance, so as to deprive the bread of fifty per cent of its nutriment, there would be no doubt entertained as to the criminal nature of the fraud. But though it is certain the bills of infant mortality are constantly increased by the difficulity of obtaining pure and wholesome milk, there is a disposition on the part of dealers to regard this kind of adulteration as almost legitimate.

No measures are too strong, however, to convince such persons of their mistake, for there is no article of general consumption the importance of purity in which is greater than in milk. It may be hat adulteration with water is not so bad as the toctoring with calves' brains and the long list of matinesses which at various times have been em ployed for this purpose; but adulteration with water destroys the chief value of the milk as food, and, therefore, is as illegitimate as any other fraud Water, however, can always be detected in mitk by the use of the lactometer, and, therefore, even f such milk escapes the vigilance of the inspectors, the consumer can, at a slight expense and trouble, always protect himself against this form of adulteration. But no watered milk ought to pass, either can it if the most ordinary care is exercised, and if such milk is habitually sold the fact indicates that due vigilance has not been employed.

THE PROGRESS OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT The London Spectator has a significant article on The New Feeling About Numbers." It is to the ffect that the old apprehension of the results of extending the franchise are rapidly disappearing; that dread of the people is no longer a serious factor in politics; that "Europe no longer looks on the masses as elements of political and social rum; the tremor which the French Revolution caused has not only passed away, but has left behind it a positive dread of the practice of barricading governments against the people." The Spectator goes on to say that " the whole attitude of men's minds concerning democracy has changed in the last eighteen years, even more decisively than it changed in the previunconsumed and unsold not less than ous thirty-four; and for a good reason-namely, that we have drunk a neep draught of democracy, and have found it in some respects injurious, in many respects beneficial, but nothing less than revolutionary." Those who used to fancy that red ruin and the breaking up of laws" must follow any democratic experiment, have learned that the surest way to strengthen that public spirit upon which the safety and stability of society depend is to secure to the masses a stake in the country by giving them a voice in the government.

It has also been discovered that the masses, long

regarded by the ruling classes as another order of beings, none of whose ideas or tendencies could be predicated, "exhibit," as The Spectator says, "our own prejudices and passions, our own limitations, our own conventionalisms, our own impatience, our own generous hopes and desires." To the American the announcement of such a discovery may seem strange, for to him it is the merest truism that allthe nations of the earth are made of one flesb. But none the less does it indicate a very important ad vance in European thought. Less than half a century ago it was common opinion in educated European circles that the republic of the United States was a mere ephemeral appearance, destined to dissolve in a few years. In that half century, owever, not only has the stability of this republic ocen demonstrated, but the principles upon which it is founded have leavened Europe. To-day the progress of democracy in the Old World is among the most obvious and important facts of the time, and conservative England is outstripping all her neighbors in recognizing the divine right of popular rule. In this movement, moreover, lies Europe's defence and protection against Communism and Socialism. It is only when the people are outcasts from the Government that sedition and disaffection can flourish, and the moment when Europe is thoroughly democratized will witness her final emancipation from the haunting fear of the Red Spectre.

A dispatch from London states that 4,506 bales of wool were sold on Thursday for exportation to America. The purchaser was perhaps the Demo-cratic National Committee. At all events the Democratic party has got to pull a vast quantity of wool over the eyes of intelligent, patriotic voters before they can make any headway in the campaign that is before them.

Mr. Bradlaugh's alleged demand upon the Prince of Wales for an atheistical propaganda through English Freemasonry has afforded texts to many papers for severe reproaches upon the mem-ber for Northampton. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, shows how useful it may be to wait a little in such cases, by denying that he has written any letter to the Prince of Wales on the subject. Indeed, it was never at all clear why he should have written such a letter, nor had the report the attraction of plausibility to sustain it. Mr. Bradlaugh's atheism is against him, but he has generally been controlled in practical affairs by a hard, common sense, and the Masonic yarn was not at all like him.

### TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

ROADS UNDERGROUND AND IN THE AIR. E. B. Van Keuren, Superindent of Toils, Brooklyn cratge,-Underground railways supersede the elevated roads? You and I will never see the elevated roads taken down, but it is much more likely that we'll see orefer to be where they can look about them. We can't have the elevated roads in Brooklyn any too soon, and will have them as soon as we can get a comall are too busy cutting each others' throats. If they could be built as honestly as the Bridge was built !- If any man can walk over the Bridge and not see that every dollar was honestly spent, I don't know what he's thinking of. So much is undergr that it don't all show. It is an original, true Yankee bridge, not copied from anything on the face of the earth, but all on new principles, and I defy any man to take it down. They can blow it up with dynamite, but not take it down piecemeal. It is there, and will stand

A SANGUINE DEMOCRAT. J. Edwin Spear, formerly Editor Cincinnati Enquirer.— Are you going to elect Blaine! You are! Not by a large najority. I have just returned from Washington. The drift is against Blaine, or I'm no judge. The World has a letter naming a ticket that can beat Blame and Logan. It is Cleveland and Bookwalter-New-York and Ohi-Yes, Hoadly's name is also mentioned, but he is a bad politician. They had to run him out of the State and gag him in order to elect him Governor of Ohio.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE TILDEN LETTER. Ex-Congressman M. I. Southard, of Ohio.-Mr. 'Tilden' etter is a gem of great beauty in power, strength and patriotism rarely seen. There is no question about its pelng sincere and earnest. It is a great pity the old gentle man hasn't the strength of some of the coal heavers about the city. His brain is clear enough, that is evident. used to feel a little hard toward Tilden because he says the Democrats in Congress did not do as he wished when they passed the Electoral Count bill in accordance with the desires of his friends. It may be, however, that they were rushed through before he had a chance to say what he wanted. We thought at the time that we were under instructions from him. But after this letter, I have no bitterness or feeling. It is a noble effort, a patrioti refusal of honor. How many men would have said, " Pil gislation respecting the primary schools, al- take the office, anyhow, whether I am able to fulfil its

THE TICKET IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. General N. M. Curlis, member of Assembly, -The soldler in St. Lawrence County are enthusiatically in favor of Blaine and Logan, and measures have been taken to organize the Boys in Blue for the campaign. The county nished 10,000 men for the War. At least 95 per cen of the soldier vote will be for Blaine and Logan. ceeling for Blaine was very strong in northern New-York in 1880 and is still stronger in 1884. He was the first choice of 80 per cent of the Republicans of St. Lawren Those in the county who were disappointed in not have ing their favorites nominated will undoubtedly support the ticket, and it is believed that the majority there the Republican ticket will exceed 8,000 this year. The business men who were in favor of Arthur because they wanted no change in the Government will, for the same reason, prefer the election of the candidates of the party in power to that of the nominees of the Democratic party

NOT AN ADMIRER OF MR. TILDEN. Colonel "Gabe" Wharton, of Kentucky.—Tilden's letter is the merest commouplace. I could condense its every point into a telegram that could be sent to San Francisco for a dollar and a half. He says he is sick, which is probably true; and that he doesn't want to run, which is probably truer. He is afraid that Blaine would erect a peaking platform in Gramerey Square and shake his aged frame to pieces by the sound of his voice. What some of these Democrats can find to worship in that let teras clear beyond me. They must want something to box down to as an idol very badly to adopt that slush. think Joe McDonald will carry off the nomination. I just bet five dollars on it.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. C. E. Lauriat, the Boston publisher, is fishing in Moosehead Lake.

The Rev. Moses Coit Tyler will address the students of he Berkeley Protestant Episcopal School, Providence. R. I., to-day on "Bishop Berkeley's Visit to America and

The Hon. Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn, will deliver the the annual address before the Adelphic Union Society of Villiams College on Monday, June 30. Mr. Chapin was a member of Williams's class of 1869.

Mr. Blaine has for years received a large mail, but nov he is quite overwhelmed by the flood of letters, the bulk of them, naturally, simple missives of congratulation, that are pouring in upon him from all parts of the Union. The Athenrum (London) reports a curious discovery made by the Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, con cerning the Rev. John Harvard, founder of Harvard Colege. This is that his name was twice entered in the col loge books, once to the effect that he entered the college in 1627, and took his M.A. degree in 1636; and again that he entered in 1623, and became M.A. in 1636. The entries further show that he resided in the county of Middirest, whereas it had been supposed that his family came from Southwark.

Lord John Manners writes to The London Times, anen the current franchise discussion in England, that from his own personal knowledge he can say that from the time when the question first became one of public interest to his death Lord Beaconsfield never entertained any doubt as to the justice or wisdom of admitting women to the franchise; and another correspondent quotes to the franchise; and another correspondent quotes a letter written by Mr. Disraell in 1873 in which he said: "I was much honored by receiving... the memorial signed by 11,000 women of Egiand... thanking me for my services in attempting to abolish the anomaly that the Parliamentary franchise attached to a household or property qualification, when possessed by a woman, should not be exercised, though in all matters of local government, when similarly qualified, she exercises this right. As I believe this anomaly to be injurious to the best interests of the country, I trust to see it removed by the wisdom of Parliament."

The late Louis Hymans, the great Belgian journalist. was an odd-looking little man with weak eyes, unkempt hair, a chronic air of astonishment on his face, a curiou twang in his voice, and a manner that was always droll, even when he wished to appear serious. Whenever he attended any public gathering he was obliged to make a peech, and every one began to laugh before he spoke his first word. His style of political argument in his edito rials was usually the reductio ad absurdum. His col-league on the Independence Belge, the late Camille Berru, who was a French refugee, and confined his attention excaused him to be constantly mistaken for Hymans by per- | twelve cents a day.

sons who were not acquainted with the latter. A big, burly man, Berra looked like a figure cut out from a picture by Van Ostade. He were a pointed beaver hat, a seventeenth-century collar failing over his shoulders, trailing bar; loose clothes and an ample closk. People who came to the office of the Independence for the first time made sure that this must be the born Dutchman who wrote with se much knowledge and force on Belgian affairs, while they naturally took the wizer, restless little Louis Hymans for the Parisian who had organized the French department of the Independence so ably that the paper was a thorn in the side of Napoleon III.

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Poland says that Vermont will give Mr. Blaine its accustomed Republican majority. Vermont has a State election on the first Tuesday in September, and will, therefore, in a certain sers, open the campaign. Matne will have an election six days later, and will doubtless show a large Republican majority. Concerning Ohio, which is an October State, there is little room for doubt. It has gone Republican in seven consecutive Presidential elections, and the best judges predict an increased majority this fall. West Virginia is the only other October State, and there are not wanting indications that Mr. Blaine's great personal popularity will easily carry it for the Republicans. West Virginia has been regarded as a Democratic State since 1870, although an independent Democrat was elected Governor in 1872 by the aid of the Republicans. General Grant also carried the State the same year on account of disaffection among the Democrats. The Democratic majority in the State is now very small, and there is a strong protectionist sentiment among the Democrats, which will doubtless cause many of them to vote the Republican ticket. With the prestige arising from victory in these two September and two October States, Mr. Blaine's success in November would be merely a question of majority. for doubt. It has gone Republican in seven consecutive

Senator Warner Miller has expressed the belief that Blame and Logan will come down to Harlem Bridge with the largest majority ever given to a Republican ticket in

The Salem (Muss.) Guzette, in noticing the alleged lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine in Massachusetts, makes a neat point. It says that this fact, if fact it be, "does not by any manner of means indicate that Mr. Blaine will not be elected, nor that he will not carry the State of Massachusetts. The nomination of Abraham Lincoln was a disappointment to Massachusetts, and, while there were no elements of an open bolt in it, it was received here in a glum spirit that was very marked. In 1848, the nomination of General Taylor, to the setting 1848, the nomination of General Taylor, to the setting aside of a statesman like Daniel Webster, was regarded almost like a personal calamity. It was criticised and berated in stores and upon street corners. It was openly denounced by the most trusted leaders of the party in the State, and an open and threatening boil followed. The present attitude of Massachusetts sentiment and feeling toward Mr. Blaine is no proof that he is not going to carry the State, nor is it any proof that he will not carry New-York, nor is it any proof that he may not be elected whichever way New-York votes."

"Cleveland and Carrisle" is the way The Charleston News and Courier writes the Democratic ticket. It says: "Link with the name of the Reform Governor the name of the Reform Speaker, and the Democratic ticket will be irresistible. Cleveland and Carlisle cannot be defeated at the polls, or counted out by fraud. If elected, they will take their seats."

Worcester, Mass., speaks for "the heart of the old Com onwealth," and says that Boston does not fairly represent the feeling of the State, which in many places is enthustastic for Blaine and Loran. Massachusetts is not yet ready to deliver the Government over to the Democrats.

Much interest is felt in Indiana in regard to the Repub lican State Convention, which meets in Indianapolis or Thursday of this week.

The State Prohibition Convention of Ohio will be held in Columbus on Wednesday to elect delegates to the National Convention, and will be followed a week later by another rival temperance convention, known as the Voters' Union. Dr. McDonald, of California, and Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, Ohlo, are the leading candidates for President of the Prohibitionists. of the Prohibitionists.

Butler's characteristic diffidence excited fears among

the Greenbackers that he would refuse to be their Presi dential candidate. Not until after it had been earnestly assured by Mr. Litchman that the ex-Governor would ac-cept, did the committee appointed to inform him of his momination venture to perform its mission. Tilden having failed as a refuge from the unhappy di-

visions on the tariff that afflicted the Democratic party, why not take up Hancock again, whose theory is that it is a purely local issue? The Chicago Inter-Ocean sensibly advises the Republicans of Illinois to make sure of the next Legislature before they trouble themselves much about the successor of General Logan in the Senate.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In London the other day, Mr. Stuart Cumberland tried to read Mr. Moneure D. Conway's mind, but falled to de so. Mr. Conway said afterward that he was thinking of a giass of brandy and water.

Representative Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania says:
"Oh, we'll nominate Tilden, of course. The letter ! Yes,
I read it; but what of that! Tilden talks of the voice of
God. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and he
cannot refuse to respond to the voice of the people, which
will nominate and put him in the White House."—[Bostor

The island of St. Helena is gradually going to the dem attion bow-wows. Few vessels now stop there for supplies.

Miss Florence Marryat, the English novelist, is coming to America to lecture upon "What Shall We Do With Out Men!" Let them study for the stage a year, Florence, and then come to America and make their fortunes.— Boston Post.

The Chicago and St. Louis papers still harp on the incient joke about the large feet of the young ludies of each city. It is to be feared that the Chicago and St. Louis papers are very provincial in some things. The following notice is posted in the police station of

Conneil Bluffs, Iowa: "No loafers allowed here excep

As a bank president started home the other evening, he missed a street car by about a half second. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed, "another one won't be along for four minutes, and in these troublesome times if I'm a second late my wife will imagine that I have defaulted and absconded."—[Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

The Charleston News and Courier says that Sullivan's Island, S. C., is destined to become the leading summes and winter resort of the North and South.

If France and England agree to divide Northern Africa between them, the colored brother will probably have to take to the woods.

"Isn't that smell of broiled steak delicious?" said bumley to another boarder, as he entered the breakfast down. "I feel just in the mood for a nice cut of steak this norning." "Yes, indeed," replied the boarder, from beind a greasy-looking piece of fried bacon, "the smell is lelicious. It is wafted in through the open window from he other house."—[Philadelphia Call.

that they jostle each other and interfere with the game. In the meanwhile, the Republicans are making a home If the Democrats should nominate Cleveland for the

There are so many Democratic candidates in the field

Presidency, the campaign song writers would be driven crazy in trying to find a word to rhyme with his name.

In 1876 The New-Fork Times flopped over to Andrew Johnson and stayed there until decreasing revenues atmontshed a return to common sense. Henry J. Raymond, who was then its editor, was of much more consequence as a man than the present British free-trade editor.—[Dayton Journal. An English paper sneeringly refers to the fact that

Washington went to Mount Vernon and raised tobacco when his Presidential term was ended. Well, what if he did? Many English statesmen "raise Cain" all their lives.

Now that the Canadian Presbyterians are favoring mar-riage with a deceased wife's sister, it is feared the mother country will look upon it as fomenting retellion. — Philadelphia Press. The Toronto Globe says that Canada wants a reciprocity

treaty with the United States. Probably it wants to send over some defaulters to this country in return for those who have gone from here to Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Plumb, in his speech at the alumni dinner at Andover, fairly represented the small theological clique to which he belongs, and to whose members, it would seem, heaven would not be heaven if there were no hell to counterbalance it; or, to quote the monstroug language of a Presbyterian minister in Brooklyn, "The eternal glory of heaven would be incomplete without a background of infinite wee to set it in relief."—[Boston Presented].

Pressdispatches say that there has been an earthquake at Kishm. There—drat it! another one of those places we intended to visit has been knocked to flinders.—[Burlington Free Press.

Pretty little baskets for sending flowers by post are the latest novelty in England. They fasten with a padlock, the person sending and the person receiving each having

"May is said to be an unlucky month for marriages." An old bachelor says that, according to the testimony of his friends who have slipped their heads into the matrimonial noose, the other unlucky months for marriages are June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March and April.—[Norristown Herald.

The New-York Times refuses to support Blaine and Logan—which is bad for The New-York Times. A local newsdealer, who has heretofore sold fifty copies a day, has had the list cut down almost to nothing. Blaine mea prefer some other paper.—(Asbury Park Spray.

General Butler's yacht America is being fitted for a long voyage; but there is no truth in the rumor that the General is to go to the Democratic National Convention in it.

A new kind of monkey has been discovered in Mada-gascar. It throws stones with astonishing swiftness and precision. A specimen has been taken to Yale Cellege, where it is believed it will be fayind useful as change pitcher of the baseball nine.—{New-York Graphic.

Old Thomas Allen, a survivor of the Balaklava Charge, died the other day in a poorhouse in London. The Gow ernment had been paying him a munificent pension of